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1426-1y

## TO THE MERCY OF THE COURT.

The Twenty five Guards of the ex-  
Queen Submit Their Case.

JOHN LANE IS FOR MISPRISON.

Sam Nowlein Still on Hand as a  
Witness—Lane Was at Bertel-  
mann's—More Natives to be Tried  
for Treason Today by the Commission.

Twenty five natives, ex-retainors of  
the ex-queen, were before the Mil-  
itary Commission charged with trea-  
son yesterday morning. It took about  
an hour to dispose of their cases, each  
pleading guilty. Those who were  
brought before the court were: Sam  
Kekaha, William Bill, Kamuela Ha-  
kuole, Oponul, William Ahia, Ed  
Ting Sing, Sam Hala, John Kaaua,  
Makauahoa, Maui, Dan Kaaua, Jack  
Naiwi, Hala Huihui, Solomon Kapil-  
oho, Ben Maele, William Kanaakole,  
Wahia, Kuaia, Kiamanu, William  
Hakalaau, Kaunwai, Kaia, Welewele,  
Tom Ulukou and Walola.

Kekaha made an objection to Cap-  
tain Camara sitting on the Commis-  
sion. His objection was based on  
Captain Camara's nationality. This  
was not allowed. Each prisoner plead  
guilty to each charge and specifica-  
tion. Asked if they cared to make a  
statement, the spokesman of the  
accused stated they were willing to  
place their cases at the mercy of the  
court. Within an hour after being  
brought into the court their case was  
disposed of and a short recess taken  
previous to proceeding with the trial  
of John C. Lane charged with misprison  
of treason.

Mr. Neumann appeared as counsel  
for Lane. The charge was read, the  
objection to the jurisdiction of the  
court offered and overruled, and a  
plea of not guilty entered on the pris-  
oner declining to plead, as usual.

Sam Nowlein who had been stand-  
ing outside smoking all the morning  
was called for the first witness:  
Within three months past I con-  
spired to overthrow the Republic.  
We planned to get men and arms, the  
latter to come from abroad. To land  
the arms we employed agents. The  
usual story of consummation of the  
plans was rehearsed.

Cross-examination:—Was not at  
the meeting at Kakaako; I ordered  
my agents to assemble there; know  
nothing of that meeting of my own  
knowledge; my agents enlisted be-  
tween 500 and 700; list was written on  
paper; don't know what kind; re-  
ceived a list of names from each of  
the men; think about ten lists; saw  
them last on Sunday morning; burned  
them in the back yard Sunday morn-  
ing; when the men gave me the lists  
they said that was the number of  
their squads; had the lists about a  
month.

Hakulo Silva:—Was at house of  
Junius Kase Thursday night, January  
3d; saw accused there; came just be-  
fore we started out for Henry Bertel-  
mann's, along Beretania to Pouch-  
bowl to King; John and I went as far  
as Thomas Square; there we were  
overtaken by Jim Lane, who told us  
to come back; Jim said, "You come  
back, everything has been found out;"  
talked with John while going out; I  
told him where we were going and  
that we were to take guns from the  
Waimanalo and land them at Ka-  
kaako; I told him this in answer to  
the question, "Where are we going?"  
After going back I did not see any-  
thing more of him that night, when  
Wilcox and I arrived at Bertelmann's  
we went out to the vessel, put the  
guns in boats and took them around  
to Kahala.

Charlie Warren:—Was sent on  
board the Waimanalo and schooner.  
Counsel Neumann made a heated  
objection to the leading questions  
asked by the Judge-Advocate, express-  
ing the sentiment that he supposed  
his objection would be overruled. The  
Judge-Advocate replied that he used  
this method simply to save time. Mr.  
Neumann arose to continue his con-  
versation, but was called down by the  
ruling of the Court that it would hear  
the counsel and Judge-Advocate but  
once on an objection. The Court ruled  
that the Judge-Advocate's question-  
ing should be a little less leading.

Warren testified that John Lane  
and his two brothers were standing on  
the beach when Warren and Town-  
send landed the arms.

Cross examination:—Reached Ber-  
telmann's Friday, before daylight;  
found there John Lane, he was in the  
canoe-shed; Lot Lane, Jim Lane  
and George Townsend were with me;  
didn't see Bertelmann; while standing  
there I made the statement that I had  
landed the arms and concealed them;  
John Lane could hear what I said;  
Townsend and I both made the same  
statement; don't know why he said it  
was necessary to say the same thing.  
Have been examined about the case  
by Mr. Robertson.

The noon recess was taken to 1 y

schooner on New Year's eve guns  
and ammunition were taken ashore at  
Kahala, know Richard Thursday  
night Wilcox and Rickard were on  
the steamer; know John Lane by  
sight, told Lot Lane of the landing of  
arms at Kahala; there were several  
men around Lot; they seemed to be  
young, Warren also spoke with Lot,  
left and went to Bertelmann's house,  
went out to Kahala on Saturday eve-  
ning before the fight; was at Kahala  
on Sunday; the guns were cleaned  
and passed out to the natives, who  
were coming all forenoon; on Monday  
was still there; Wilcox was in com-  
mand at Kakaowai; left there Monday  
night.

Cross-examination:—Warren and I  
were talking to Lot Lane at the same  
time; Wilcox called me away to go to  
Bertelmann's; cannot tell whether  
accused was there or not; did not see  
anyone leave on horseback; when I  
left, went straight to Bertelmann's  
house, where I remained until day-  
break; the other men who were with  
Lot Lane were standing in the dark,  
and I could not recognize them; Lot  
came right up to us; could not help  
but recognize him; the report to Lot  
Lane was given in ordinary tone.

Charles Bartow:—Know John Lane,  
the accused; saw him at his home on  
Saturday night, January 5th; went to  
Kase's house, where John Lane lives,  
for the purpose of getting ready to  
fight, Jim Lane, native boy and my-  
self started out to Kakaowai together.

Cross examined:—John Lane walked  
into dining room and then went out  
again; walked in and out about twice;  
that is all I know about him.

Dick L:—Am a back-dracker; John  
Lane has hidden in my back; last  
drove him on the night of January  
6th, found him at the house of Ab-  
raham Fernandez; told me to drive in  
on King street; when we reached the  
King street bridge, Jerry Simonson  
came up and asked Lane where he was  
going; Lane told him he was on his  
way home; Lane told me to drive out  
toward the residence of J. A. Cum-  
mings; asked him where he was going;  
told me to drive him to Bertelmann's;  
told him there was a fight out there,  
said not to mind that, asked me to go  
in and help natives fight; said his pur-  
pose was to fight and that two or three  
nights previous he had helped to land  
arms; we were stopped near Sans  
Souci and Lane was arrested.

Cross-examination:—My stand is at  
corner of Bethel and King streets;  
Simonson stopped us and asked Lane  
where he was going; Lane answered  
he was going home; Simonson said  
alright; this was at the King street  
bridge; told Lane there was shooting  
going on at Waikiki; he asked me to  
go in and help him; told me he was  
going out to help fight; told me that  
two or three days before he had gone  
out to land arms; the book which you  
ask me about and which I have here  
in my pocket is a little memorandum  
book; did not make a memorandum  
at the time of what he told me; put  
down on last Saturday what I recol-  
lected of the ride with Lane; had a  
talk with Judge-Advocate Robertson  
on last Saturday night and made a  
memorandum of what took place the  
Sunday night of the fight; wrote it  
down in my book because I wanted to  
be prepared for the witness-stand;

wanted to be sure of what I told Rob-  
ertson; Lane spoke to me in Hawa-  
ian; told me to go to Bertelmann's;  
told him they were fighting; there;  
told me to go on for there was work to  
be done; asked me to go out and help  
him; nothing was said about the dis-  
position of my back; have never been  
arrested; when I returned that night  
told Kase that John had been ar-  
rested; after my return to town heard  
of the shooting of Carter; some of the  
backmen at my stand reported that a  
fight was going on at Waikiki, and  
that is how I knew of it.

W. O. Smith was the last witness  
for the prosecution, but was unable to  
be present on account of business at  
Court. The Judge-Advocate asked  
that he be allowed to testify later.  
Granted by the defense.

The defense started with John Baker  
on the stand.

John Baker:—Was not a leader  
under Nowlein; did not furnish Now-  
lein any list of names of persons who  
would join in the fight; furnished  
Nowlein with list of men who had  
not taken the oath of allegiance.

Cross examined:—Found out people  
who had not taken the oath by going  
and asking them; Nowlein spoke to  
me about making up the list some  
four months ago.

Re-direct:—There were about four-  
teen or fifteen names, which were  
written on white paper; gave list to  
Charles Clark.

William Clepan:—Gave Nowlein a  
list of names of natives about ten  
days before the beginning of the revo-  
lution; gave him two or three lists;  
there were about a hundred names on  
the list; told the men to join the  
one list, told the men to join the  
"Aloha Aina" league for the over-  
throw of the Government; there were  
over two hundred names in all; Pu-  
kila and John Mahuka went with me  
at times to collect names; Pukila had  
a list; he had about sixty eight men;  
gave his list to Sam Nowlein.

John Mahuka:—Got a list of names  
which I gave to Sam Nowlein, gave  
him list two or three months before  
the outbreak; had about twenty five  
names on my list; asked natives to  
join the "Aloha Aina" league; only  
gave Nowlein one list.

Lot Lane:—Went to Bertelmann's  
on Thursday, the 31 of January, met  
Warren and Townsend at 5 o'clock of  
the next morning; was at Bertel-  
mann's canoe shed; the two came  
along on the beach when we were  
there; Wilcox, Jim Lane, Willie Lane  
and Hakulo were there; John Lane  
was not present; Charles Warren  
made the report and then Townsend  
repeated it; John came to town on  
my horse about five minutes previous  
to the arrival of Warren and Now-  
lein.

Cross examined:—Warren was not  
on the scene when John left for town  
on my horse, spoke to John soon  
going out to Waikiki, told him with  
going that there was something  
secret I knew of, but did not mention

what it was; told John on Saturday  
night that I was going out to Bertel-  
mann's to have a good time.

William Lane:—Was at Bertel-  
mann's on Thursday night; was in  
the canoe shed; the following  
morning, saw Warren about 6 o'clock  
in the morning; John Lane was there  
when Warren and Townsend arrived;  
left for home when I saw Warren and  
Townsend; John went away before I  
left; nothing was said about arms be-  
ing landed when I was there; did not  
know of any arms; it was daylight  
and I could see plainly.

Cross-examination:—John, Jim and I  
went out to Waikiki on Thursday  
under Wilcox's command; he did not  
tell us why we were to go out; did  
not say anything to John on Satur-  
day about it.

W. O. Smith for the prosecution:—  
Sunday evening January 6th was the  
first the Government knew of the re-  
bellion; John Lane did not give any  
information to the Government so far  
as I know.

Robert Wilcox:—Was at Bertel-  
mann's early Friday morning; was in  
the canoe shed; Townsend, Warren  
and I came together; did not see John  
Lane; would have seen him had he  
been there; did not see John after  
that.

Cross-examination:—Didn't see John  
Thursday evening; when I left Kase's  
with Jim Lane, Willie Lane and Ha-  
kuole, I was going to Kakaako.

John Lane:—Know Hakulo; no  
conversation about landing arms took  
place between him and me; know  
Warren; at daybreak I left on my  
brother's horse and came to town;  
never heard any conversation about  
arms.

Attorney Neumann began his  
speech but remembered that he had  
forgotten to question the defendant  
with regard to the statements of John  
I. The Court allowed him to place  
the witness on the stand again.

John Lane recalled:—I drove I  
out to Waikiki on Sunday night; had  
no conversation with him in regard to  
any fight or the landing of arms; did  
not ask him to join in any fight.

Cross examined:—When I left  
Kase's house on Thursday night I  
went under the orders of Wilcox who  
told me to go to Bertelmann's and  
there wait; had no conversation with  
Wilcox in regard to an outbreak; do  
not remember any conversation with  
any one else in regard to the out-  
break; did not know what I went to  
Waikiki for; Wilcox said he would  
tell me the purpose upon his arrival;  
did not see Wilcox upon my arrival  
at Bertelmann's; waited for him and  
slept on Bertelmann's veranda.

The question, "where were you  
going Sunday night when John I  
drove you out?" precipitated an  
argument between counsel for defense  
and the Judge-Advocate. The former  
claimed that the latter had no right  
to ask a question that he had not in-  
troduced in the direct examination.  
The latter held that his question was  
in the direct line of counsel's exami-  
nation and was sustained by the court.

Cross examination continued:—Was  
going to Bertelmann's on the Sunday  
night of the outbreak; told I that I  
was going out to Bertelmann's, but  
had no conversation about the fight  
and the landing of arms; told Simon-  
son, when he met us at the King  
street bridge, that I was going home,  
knew at that time that I was going  
out to Bertelmann's.

Mr. Neumann held that the testi-  
mony brought forth by the prosecu-  
tion was not sufficient to convict the  
defendant of the charge. He stated  
that there were hundreds of people in  
this city who had heard rumors of an  
uprising among the natives and that  
John Lane knew no more than these.  
The testimony as given by John I,  
Hakulo and Warren was contradic-  
tory and unreliable. No matter what  
suspicion might rest upon the accused  
he could not be convicted on the testi-  
mony brought forth.

Judge Advocate Robertson thought  
that the only inference which could be  
drawn from the testimony presented  
was that John Lane was up to the  
neck in the revolution, and was only  
prevented by an accident from joining  
into the fight. The bare denial of the  
defendant did not go to prove that  
Dick L and Hakulo were lying when  
they made their statements. He  
thought it peculiar that John Lane  
should be going out to Waikiki on  
the night of the landing of arms and  
on the night of the outbreak. The na-  
ture and manner in which the evi-  
dence was given, together with the  
circumstances pointed plainly to con-  
viction.

Court adjourned until 9:30 this  
morning.

### Preston Harrison Departs

William Preston Harrison of  
Chicago, tourist, newspaper writer  
and good fellow generally, left Ho-  
nolulu on the Warrimoo yesterday  
to continue his trip among the South  
Sea islands. Mr. Harrison will go  
to Fiji and from thence to Samoa,  
reaching Auckland the latter part  
of April where he will be joined by  
a traveling friend with whom he  
will continue his wanderings about  
the globe. Mr. Harrison is as ar-  
dent a supporter of annexation as  
ever and firmly believes that the  
consummation of the hopes of the  
Republic are not far distant.

In a recent editorial the Salem,  
Oregon, Independent says: "Time  
and again have we seen Chamber-  
lain's Cough Remedy tried and never  
without the most satisfactory results.  
When ever we see a person afflicted  
with Cough, cold, with a rough or  
croup, we invariably advise them to  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and  
when they do, they never regret it,  
it always does the work, and does it  
well." For sale by all dealers  
Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

## FULL OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Letters of Sympathy for Republic  
In Its Loss.

THE LETTER OF JOHN L. STEVENS

Strong Sentiments From An American  
Brought Out by the Death of Charles  
L. Carter—Royalists, Including Those  
at Washington—Pleasant Word for Us.

The letters of sympathy received  
by the bereaved friends of the late  
Charles L. Carter have brought  
many bits of hope and encourage-  
ment to the Government of the  
Republic of Hawaii. The Honora-  
ble John L. Stevens, in a letter of  
January 20th, which must have  
been among the last he penned,  
said:

I realize that words are but a feeble  
expression of the profound sorrow  
which all of your friends feel at this  
time in view of the sudden death of  
your beloved and promising son. You  
have the precious reflection that  
Charles Lunt Carter was a noble man,  
that he died in the sacred cause of  
civilization and free government, as  
Warren died at Bunker Hill, as El-  
sworth died at Alexandria. Immortal  
honor to his memory in Hawaii. Ere  
this reaches you, I have no doubt  
that quiet and public security will  
have been fully established in your  
midst. The sympathy in the United  
States for the Hawaiian cause is in-  
creased by recent events. Your cause  
will not go backwards. You painfully  
realize, as I do, that in all important  
governmental crises, when essential  
human progress is made, sacrifices are  
made, often of the young and most  
promising. You know the great les-  
son, and I need not multiply words  
on the philosophy of history and the  
scope and meaning of progressive civil-  
ization. God, the Father, ruleth  
over all!

A prominent officer of the United  
States navy writes:

Words are too feeble to express my  
grief and indignation when the sad  
news reached us of the uprising of  
royalists in Hawaii and the death of  
your son. I am filled with indigna-  
tion at the outrageous policy that di-  
rectly encouraged the royalists to  
make the attempt to overturn the  
Government, the best Hawaii has  
ever known. The news has aroused a  
very strong feeling amongst our peo-  
ple against the present Administra-  
tion and in sympathy for Hawaii,  
which feeling has shown itself in resolu-  
tions and earnest addresses in the  
Senate, and strong editorials in lead-  
ing newspapers all over the country.  
The death of your son has brought the  
matter home to us as nothing else  
would have done, and I am sure his  
death has not been in vain, but will do  
much for the good of Hawaii.

Still another naval officer says:  
In the exciting days of November,  
1893, your son, Mr. Carter, said, "I  
am fully persuaded that lives must be  
offered up for the good of Hawaii.  
There are many of us who believe this  
and who are ready to fight for our  
country and the right, and if I am one  
whose life must be sacrificed, I am  
ready." It must be a comfort to you  
to have been the mother of such a son.  
His name must go down in history as  
that of a patriot, a martyr, and a kind-  
red spirit of the gallant Warren of  
Bunker Hill.

Another friend writes:

We have read of the woeful tragedy  
in your home, with consternation and  
the deepest sorrow. The destruction  
of your dear son is a calamity in  
which every home in the world where  
honor and purity are centered is keenly  
interested. In so great a loss, the  
Republic, though perhaps eventually  
a gainer, must sadly lament the tre-  
mendous sacrifice, and every family  
where the ideal son, husband and  
father supports the love and honor of  
the home suffers with you and yours.  
We mourn bitterly, because we are  
persuaded that your sacrifice was un-  
necessary. I know you would say  
that the laws of retribution will surely  
be measured out to the guilty by the  
execution of the laws of eternal justice.  
You know much of the Divine equity.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, in a letter  
of January 29th, says:

The death of the brave and gifted  
young Carter will not be forgotten in  
the annals of independence in Hawaii.  
It must be a very direct sorrow to  
your own family circle. The result  
never seemed in doubt here. The  
magnificent patriotism and ability of  
your citizen appeared all the more  
conspicuous in the promptness and en-  
ergy with which they sprang to the  
defense of the Republic. If the royal-  
ists, including certain parties at  
Washington, D. C., had deliberately  
planned to give greater exaltation to  
your people and Government, they  
could scarcely have gone to work more  
directly and successfully. That you  
have so completely and successfully  
proved equal to meet such a crisis,  
only reflects larger honor on the char-  
acter and stability of the new Govern-  
ment. You will not need the tradi-  
tions of Bunker Hill and Lexington  
to prove how worthy the young Rep-  
ublic is to be identified with the  
older Republic.

The owners of the File have brought  
action against the owners of the  
Crutcher for damages.



## SCHOONER WAHLBURG SEIZED.

Commissioner Hawes Receives His Instructions.

## A DENIAL FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

Blizzard in the Southern States—Two Men Frozen to Death in Mississippi—Uncle Sam Will Pay the Behring Sea Award—Outlaw Cook Gets Fifty Years.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 14.—The schooner Wahlburg arrived at this port yesterday, and was seized by Collector Fisher on the charge of having violated the neutrality laws by transporting arms and ammunition to the Hawaiian country for the use of the revolutionary royalists. Captain Matthew S. Martin professes innocence, and persistently declares he has been on a hunting expedition. Simultaneous interviews with the captain and steward resulted in marked divergence in statements. The steward said they had been experiencing good weather throughout the voyage. Both have the outlines of the hunting story by heart, but differed in respect to details, hedging when questioned as to the amount of salt on board and the supply of provisions. Hawaiian Consul Wood expressed the opinion that a straight case can be made out against the Wahlburg, and has advised Minister Thurston on all the facts relating to the seizure.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Government stated in the House of Commons today that the British Commissioner at Honolulu had asked the Honolulu Government to relieve Rickard to enable the Commissioner to send to the Home Government data of the Rickard trial. The sentence imposed on Rickard has not yet been confirmed by the President of the Hawaiian Republic and the English Commissioner has been instructed to ask for the delay of execution of the sentence. The English Commissioner was also instructed to act in concert with the representative of the United States at Honolulu, who has received instructions similar to those directed to himself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The truth of an extract from the diary of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, read at her trial and contained in Honolulu advices by the Mariposa, stating that she had received a present from President Cleveland, was denied at the White House today. It is stated there that the President sent no present to her and that she was imposed on if any were given her with the statement that they came from Mr. Cleveland.

## Blizzards in the South.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Feb. 16.—Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas are now experiencing the most severe and protracted season of cold weather ever known in this part of the country. Suffering with man and beast is widespread. During the last forty-eight hours snow has fallen almost continuously. At Canton (Miss.) there is five inches, and at Birmingham (Ala.) it is two feet deep. In the latter city seventy families are suffering from the extreme cold and have been relieved by the associated charities. In the country the cattle are dying in droves.

## The Elbe Disaster.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—There was a lively debate in the Reichstag today over the safety of ships at sea. Herr Bebel attacked the North German Lloyds, and said the crews of its vessels have never been drilled in the matter of closing water tight compartments. He declared the experiment in the matter of closing an apartment was made after the Elbe disaster on a sister ship, and it was found that it took ninety minutes to close the so-called airtight compartments. The statement caused a sensation.

## The Behring Sea Award.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—When the general deficiency bill comes up for discussion Breckenridge will offer an amendment asking for an appropriation of four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the payment of all claims made by Great Britain for damages in connection with sealing in Behring Sea. Among the appropriations authorized by the deficiency bill is \$50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.

## Frozen to Death in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Feb. 16.—From Arkansas City comes a report that the river is blocked with ice, and many steamers, tugs and tows are frozen fast. From Winona (Miss.), it is reported that a farmer named Thompson was frozen to death.

A special from Aberdeen (Miss.) says a section hand on the Mobile and Ohio railroad was frozen to death yesterday.

## Bill Cook Gets Fifty Years.

FORT SMITH, (Ark.), Feb. 12.—In the United States Court today, Bill Cook, the notorious outlaw, was found guilty on half a dozen counts and sentenced to fifty years in the New York State penitentiary at Albany. He took his sentence unflinchingly and will be taken to Albany tomorrow.

## A Sealing Monopoly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Grashanin says that the Russian Government has granted a Russian company the concession to take seals and other marine animals to the North Pacific and Polar seas. This is the first concession of the kind granted by Russia.

## England and the Canal.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the house today Under Foreign Secretary Grew said the government could not interfere in the matter of pending legislation in the United States regarding the Nicaragua canal, but it had no reason to believe the United States would violate its treaty obligation.

In the Sullivan-Harding sailing match for the championship of England and £100, was rowed on the Tyne, Sullivan won.

## CHINA SUING FOR PEACE.

Li Hung Chang Restored to All His Honors.

## SUICIDES OF HIGH OFFICERS.

The Charleston Rescues Fourteen Missions and the Yorktown Has Gone to the Assistance of Others The Korean Ministry Resigns, Etc.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent says: "Li Hung Chang and Prince Fung or Sir Robert Hart will shortly be appointed High Commissioners and Envoys Plenipotentiary to arrange a treaty of peace with Japan. This step will be taken in accordance with the advice of the foreign Ministers in Peking."

A Tokio dispatch says a report has been received from Wei-Hai-Wei stating that Chinese Admiral Ting has proposed to surrender the Chinese forts, ships, etc., provided that the lives of the crews and foreigners are guaranteed, and under these provisions a formal surrender is being arranged. The Japanese general reports the losses since January 29th, as 83 killed, 219 wounded and the Chinese 700 killed.

In confirmation of the report received today from its correspondent in Tokio, the Central News says: "Admiral Ting, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei, has surrendered. Admiral Ito granted him the desired conditions and the surrender is now being effected. When the Chinese land they will be received with the honors of war."

The Times has this dispatch from Hongkong: "The Chinese at Foo Chow, are preparing to resist the expected attack. The officers of H. M. S. Sparrow confirm the report that three Chinese warships at Wei-Hai-Wei were sunk and that all the torpedo boats were captured or sunk. Eight of the latter sailed out to make an attack. The Japanese ran alongside the flagship and they all surrendered."

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Standard's correspondent in Berlin says: "When Peking shall be seriously threatened the Chinese Emperor will retire to Peking in Mongolia. When Peking shall be captured Prince Kung will be authorized to conclude peace. Japan has altered her terms and declines to inform the powers yet of her views, but suggests that the foreign diplomats ascertain what China is willing to pay and what territory she will cede."

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that after the surrender of the last forts and the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei, Admiral Ting and the Chinese General committed suicide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The navy department has heard from Admiral Carpenter at Chefoo that the Charleston arrived there after having rescued fourteen missionaries, and that he had directed the Yorktown to go to the south coast of Shantung, China, to the assistance of missionaries in that locality. He also stated that the Chinese still held the island points and Wei-Hai-Wai.

TOKYO, Feb. 15.—A commission of experts has been ordered to Wei-Hai-Wei to examine the sunken Chinese warships and report whether it will be feasible or profitable to raise and repair them. It is believed that the warship Tien Yuen can be raised and refitted at moderate cost.

Shanghai dispatches say: The victory of Nankin has apologized to the English representative for the attack made by the Chinese soldiers on Captain Cartwright of the British warship Pigeon.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that the Japanese have made great efforts to save the life of the American, Harris, arrested by the Chinese recently aboard the passenger steamer Sydney, sailing from Sydney, and held by them on the Liu Kang Tao in Wei-Hai-Wei harbor. It is not known whether they have succeeded.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 15.—The Emperor has restored to Li Hung Chang the yellow jacket, peacock feathers and other honors. He will be sent to Peking, where he will be given an audience by the Emperor.

## The Korean Ministry has Resigned.

LONDON, Feb. 16th.—A Shanghai dispatch says England and Russia have offered to mediate between China and Japan. It is reported at Shanghai that the foreign ministers at Peking have ordered the guards assigned to the various legations to report at once. It is reported at Chefoo that the Japanese have granted freedom to all foreigners captured at Wei-Hai-Wei except the American Howie, who was arrested at Kobe some time ago in connection with the Chinese plot to blow up the Japanese fleet. After his release on parole he went to Wei-Hai-Wei, where he was engaged in a plot preparing an explosive to destroy the Japanese fleet.

A Shanghai dispatch says ex-Governor Wang has been appointed to replace Li Hung Chang as viceroy of Peking in the absence of the latter as peace commissioner in Japan. The Emperor has ordered the belauding of all officials, civil, military and naval, connected with the defence of Wei-Hai-Wei.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says Chinese Commissioner Lien and General Chang committed suicide at the same time that Admiral Ting killed himself.

A Shanghai dispatch says the magazine of the system built at Fokao was exploded, destroying the fort, killing fifty and injuring many. The explosion also damaged a number of houses and injured many inmates.

In a duel Feb. 13, in Paris, M. Canrobert, son of the late Marshal Canrobert, badly wounded Deputy Hubbard. The duel was the result of some adverse criticism by Hubbard of the dead marshal.

## THEY ARE INVESTIGATING.

Meeting of the Joint Committees on Saturday Night.

## MINISTERS ASKED FOR PAY ROLLS.

Partial List of Government Employees Who Did Not Report for Duty on January 8th, and Whose Cases Are Now Under Investigation.

At the second meeting of the joint committees of the various military and other organizations which have been called on to defend the Government in the recent crisis, and who are of the opinion that those who did not openly defend the Government which paid them might be secretly opposed to it, considerable progress was made.

The meeting was called to order about 8 p.m. in the drill shed by Chairman McCandless, with a full committee present.

Following are the committees present:

COMPANY A.—J. L. Carter, D. L. Naone, —Duchalsky.  
COMPANY B.—Lieutenant White, Charles Hall.

COMPANY D.—Sergeant Oat, Sergeant McInerney, Corporal Efinger, Corporal Burnette, L. M. Johnson, SHARPSHOOTERS.—J. McCandless, J. S. Martin, A. W. Keesh, AMERICAN LEAGUE.—L. M. Johnson, R. I. Green, Theo. P. Severin, CITIZENS' GUARD.—C. B. Ripley, George P. Castle, Dr. Wood.

The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting reported the rosters of the six organizations represented, but the reports not being complete, further time was allowed.

F. M. Johnson presented the following list of Government officials who did not belong to any of the organizations represented by the committee, or if so, who did not report for duty on January 8th last. Where figures are given they stand for the salaries per month:

Interior Department: J. A. Haslinger, chief clerk, \$250; M. K. Keohokalale, first assistant, \$150; Gus. Rose, third assistant, \$75; E. S. Boyd, typewriter, \$80.

Land Office: J. H. Boyd, clerk, \$175; S. Mahaulu, assistant, \$75. Survey Bureau: S. M. Kanakani, second assistant, \$70; C. J. Willis, second assistant clerk Survey office; H. Meheula, messenger, \$40.

Registry Office: J. Ihihi, copyist, \$65; M. K. Nakuina, \$65; S. Mahuka, copyist, \$50; G. Rosa, indexing clerk, \$50; F. W. Beckley, indexing clerk, \$50.

C. F. Herrick, bookkeeper, \$125 (reported for duty three days late).

Waterworks Office: A. Lucas, bookkeeper, \$150; Charles Winchester, assistant; Alex. George, assistant.

Board of Health: C. W. Wilcox, secretary, \$150; Thos. Hennessey, clerk.

Foreign Office: Archie Smithies, messenger.

Tax Office: David Laika and S. Hanala, clerks.

Post Office: Henry Kaai, S. L. Kekumane, J. D. Holt and Chris. Holt, clerks. The latter took the oath January 9th.

Finance Department: Henry Hapai, assistant clerk.

Attorney-General's Department: John Kea.

Supreme Court: George Lucas, second clerk; Danson Kellett, chief clerk's office.

Board of Education: Pierra Jones.

Lighthouse: Bill Williams.

Dredger: Adam Ebmann.

In addition to the above lists the names of four men employed on the rubbish carts and four wharf laborers, were handed in for investigation.

J. S. Martin in a short speech advocated the utmost care in making up the lists of those whom the committee would ask the Executive Council to remove and advised that no action be taken toward any ejection from office of any particular person until a complete and authentic list could be prepared. "We must act finally," said he, "through the Advisory Council. Let us go to them with a complete statement of facts beyond refutation, and a complete list. Let us treat our work without fear or favoritism."

A member of the committee suggested that by comparing the Government payrolls with the rosters and other data in possession of the committee, no injustice could possibly be done to anyone and that when the blacklist was finally made up it would be absolutely correct.

On motion, the members of the committee who are also members of the Advisory Council were instructed to call on the Ministers today and request them to furnish

by Monday night, copies of the payrolls in each of their departments for the use of the joint committees. The members of this committee are Dr. C. B. Wood and George P. Castle.

In the free discussion which followed, it developed that there are large numbers of men employed by the Government in various capacities, from laborers upwards, who have never even taken the oath of allegiance, an instance of this being the case of six carpenters employed at good wages on the repairs to the Custom house, three of whom took the oath after January 9th, while the other three have not taken it yet. It was also stated that fifty carpenters who have proved their loyalty by bearing arms, were out of employment.

It was also stated that some thirty men employed about the water-front had never taken the oath. This and other instances brought up will be investigated at once.

The committee then adjourned to meet Monday evening at the same place.

## A Recommendation from Los Angeles.

632 Castelar St., Los Angeles, Cal.—After having suffered for a long time from acute rheumatism without obtaining relief, I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was almost immediately relieved. I highly recommend this as the best medicine known. D. M. HAMILTON. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for H. I.



**Ayer's PILLS**  
Best Family Medicine  
CURE  
Sick Headache, Constipation,  
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES.

Purely Vegetable. Easy to Take.

The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's Pills dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and permits the full strength of each ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a purgative, either for travellers or as a family medicine, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world.

**AYER'S PILLS,**  
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.  
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer's Pills" is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

OLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,  
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**  
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.  
COUGHS,  
COLDS,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 15, 1884.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.  
Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: TWO DOSES, COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the TRUE PALLIATIVE IN NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** Rapidly cures short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSUBSTANTIAL IMITATIONS. N.B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STANDARDS the NAME OF THE INVENTOR, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES OF 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 OZ. by J. T. DAVENPORT, Sole Manufacturer, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

**Death to High Prices.**

We are now making a special list of furniture and household goods at low prices.

We are now making a special list of furniture and household goods at low prices.

If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world, we will pay you to write to us.

CHAS. SCHARP & CO.,  
47, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Printers of the Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu, H. I.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month.

# FOR THE FACE, HANDS, SKIN AND COMPLEXION.



**HIND'S HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM** contains no oil, grease or chemicals: it is neat and cleanly, and cannot harm the most delicate or sensitive skin.

What others say  
tells the story

Boston, February 5, 1892.  
Mr. HINDS:—Your face preparation is evidently just what I want. I have used other like face mixtures and can say that this surpasses any I have used for soreness of the face, from the "make up" which so thoroughly poisons my skin. With best recommendations, I am,  
Very respectfully,  
MAY A. BOSLEY.

"Lillian Durell Opera Co."  
Miss FRUSCH MADI, the distinguished prima donna, telegraphs as follows: NEW YORK, April 8, 1889.  
Mr. A. S. HINDS, Dear Sir:—I have used your Honey and Almond Cream for some time and find it invaluable for a toilet article. Kindly send me by express, C. O. D., another dozen of the large bottles, that I may take some to Europe with me.  
Yours truly,  
E. FRUSCH MADI.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Dec. 4, 1890.  
Mr. A. S. HINDS:—I have discovered a virtue in your "Honey and Almond Cream," not mentioned in the book attached to the case. My four year old boy was stung by a wasp on the top of his finger. While waiting for some one to bring Pond's Extract, I put the finger in the neck of a bottle of "Cream." The pain stopped instantly, and with big tears on his cheeks the little fellow said, "I want to kiss the man who gave me that bottle." I have since used it for bites of mosquitos and other insects with equal success. I would be glad for others to have the benefits of my experience.  
Yours, etc.,  
GERTRUDE HAMILTON.

SOLD BY  
**HOBRON DRUG CO.**  
SOLE AGENTS.

## BEES WON'T STING

The man who is smeared with honey. Cod Liver Oil can't offend the taste when it is disguised in Wild Cherry. You only get the good then, the vim, the flesh. Ask for WAMPOLE'S TASTELESS PREPARATION.

For sale by the  
**HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,**  
523 Fort Street.

# J. HOPP & CO., FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

**BEDROOM SUITS**

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware,

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes,

Shaving Stands.

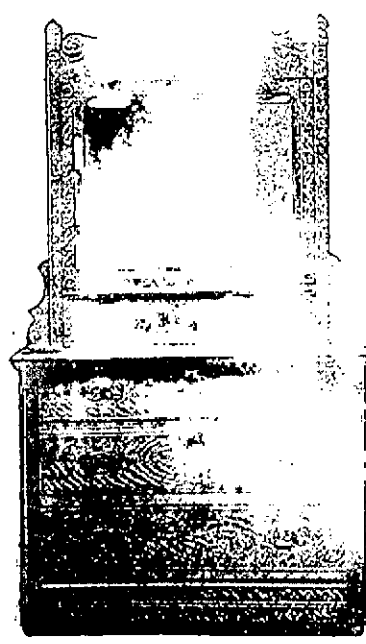
Card Tables,

AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.





## THEY ALL WENT WILLINGLY.

Chose Exile In Preference To Staying  
ing Their Trial

## DOCUMENT THE EXILES SIGNED

All Honolulu Turns Out To Witness  
the Departure of the Australia—Child  
Knocked Down, And a Young Lady  
Faints—Exiles Covered With Lolo.

In the history of Honolulu seldom has there been seen a larger crowd on the Oceanic wharf than assembled Saturday afternoon. The facts that it was a half holiday, a more than ordinarily beautiful afternoon and that it is the proper thing to see the steamer off, combined with the departure of eleven of the self constituted exiles, all contributed towards this. No where in the wide world could such a sight have been seen but in this city, no other steamer ever starts under such favorable auspices as does the Australia. The wealth and beauty of Honolulu turned out in its best clothes



THE LAST FAREWELLS OF THE EXILES ON  
THE DECK OF THE AUSTRALIA.

on foot and in carriages, the vendors of flowers were as persistent as ever, although trade was livelier than usual with them, the band played its best and everyone seemed good natured and happy, even the exiles themselves. Some few had feared that some kind of demonstration would be made at the wharf by the friends of those who were leaving their country for their country's good, but nothing of the kind was attempted. They spent their enthusiasm in purchasing leis with which to decorate the exiles, in hearty handshakes and alohas for the future.

The political prisoners who were given passports from the Foreign Office instead of obtaining them in the usual way at the Custom-house were eleven in number: John Radin, James Brown, Fred Wundenberg, Charles Creighton, A. P. Peterson, F. H. Redward, P. G. Camarinos, A. Carriane, Arthur White, Frank Honeck and Nick Peterson, the latter deciding to go at the last minute.

Charles Creighton was interviewed by an ADVERTISER reporter a few minutes before his departure and in answer to the question why he made up his mind to leave the country, replied: "Anything was preferable to the life we had to live at the prison; not that we had anything in particular to complain of in the way of food or accommodations, which were all we could expect, and Mr. Low made it as pleasant as he could for us consistently with his duty as jailor. But you don't know what six weeks almost solitary confinement will do for a man. Mind, you were only allowed four hours exercise in the yard out of the twenty-four. But the weariness of that cell life is indescribable. It puts a man in that mental condition that he would do anything, say anything, sign anything, even to signing away his own life, to get away from it and out in the free air again."

"By the way, Mr. Creighton," said the reporter, "how about that document you signed to procure your freedom? Have you a copy of it?"

"No, I have not. We were not allowed to take copies, although I asked for one."

"Can you give me the substance of it?"

"As near as I can remember, it was in these words, and being a lawyer and the document a short one I think it is about as near right as memory can make it:

"Whereas, the undersigned, Charles L. Creighton, a resident of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, is now confined in Oahu jail upon the charge of complicity in the recent rebellion; and

"Whereas, the said Charles L. Creighton is desirous of leaving the Islands of Hawaii on or before February 23d, 1895;

"Now, therefore, permission is hereby given the said Charles L. Creighton to do so, upon the condition that he does so leave on or before said date at his own expense and without recourse on the Republic of Hawaii. It is further agreed that during the absence of said Creighton from the Republic no charge arising out of his complicity in the late rebellion will be made against him by or for the Republic, and that the period of such absence shall be entirely at the pleasure of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of said Republic."

About this time the last whistle blew and bidding aloha to Mr. Creighton and his friends the reporter sought the dock.

In casting off from the wharf, the sudden tightening of the bow line, which knocked down a little boy who was too close to it in falling the boy grazed his cheek on the wharf so that the blood flowed. This so scared the young lady who was with him that she fainted. She was soon revived, however, and went home.

Amid the waving of handkerchiefs

and hands, the throwing of leis from the steamer to the wharf, the shouting of the last messages to and fro and the strains of the band the ship turned her bow to the sea, carrying the self constituted exiles away from their loved Hawaii never to return but at the will of its Foreign Minister or in the event of annexation to that most republican of the other side.

## AMERICAN TONNAGE

Table Showing the Marine Traffic of the World

Though the courtesy of Professor Alexander, the following comparative statement of the number of American vessels and the amount of their tonnage, arriving at the principal ports of the world, for the year ending June 30th, 1894, is given. Honolulu heads the list, with 165 vessels, while she is only third in the amount of gross tonnage, to-wit: 146,983. The statement is an official one, and was forwarded to the Surveyor-General from the State Department at Washington, D. C., by F. P. Hastings, secretary of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington:

PORT.	NO. OF VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
Antwerp.....	19	45,024
Bombay.....	None reported	.....
Bremen.....	None reported	.....
Calcutta.....	None	.....
Hamburg.....	2	4,320
Havre.....	10	16,453
Hongkong.....	74	137,473
Honolulu.....	165	146,983
Liverpool.....	43	92,932
Manila.....	10	13,591
Rio Janeiro.....	64	46,310
Southampton.....	29	177,573
Sydney, N.S.W.....	29	33,588
Valparaiso.....	10	9,264
Yokohama or Kanagawa.....	65	165,074

## MCDOWELL STILL HERE.

The Captain of the Warimoo Wants No More Exiles.

Archie McDowell made every preparation to leave on the Warimoo yesterday, but he is still here. He had his trunk packed, said good-bye to his numerous friends and went down to the wharf and even tried to go aboard. There were two things, however, which prevented his departure for Suva, Fiji, his destination. One of these was that he had failed to provide himself with a ticket, rather a necessary requisite on that elegant vessel, and the other was that Captain Bird most emphatically refused to take him, ticket or not. "I want no more exiles aboard my ship," said Captain Bird, "I had to give \$150,000 bonds on account of the last three I took from here before the ship could leave Vancouver. No more exiles in mine."

Mr. McDowell says he is entirely penniless and unable to purchase a ticket anywhere. He is willing to leave if the authorities will send him away and will keep his trunk packed for that purpose. If Marshal Hitchcock does not take him to his hotel in the meantime he proposes to call on Commissioner Hawes in the morning and ask his assistance in the matter. He says he fully expected that the authorities, knowing his poverty, would have made some provision for his passage today.

George N. Fairchild, formerly assistant manager of the Makee Sugar Company, has been promoted to the managership, his appointment to take effect from the first of the present year.



Mr. J. H. Murphy

Beyond Expectation  
Grand Results from Taking  
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Broken Down System Thoroughly  
Built Up.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen:—I take great pleasure in advising you of my cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla and gladly recommend it to all suffering as I have been. My system became thoroughly deranged. I was and life seemed little else but a burden. I was very bilious and my kidneys and liver were out of order. I had no appetite and seldom ate any breakfast. I had taken tonics and had been treated by different physicians but with little or no success, and had become quite disheartened, fearing my case was

Beyond Human Aid. Through a friend's advice, as a last resort I invested in two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was so well pleased at my improvement I soon

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afterwards secured four additional bottles and am now feeling as well as I ever did." J. H. MURPHY, HOGWASH, U. S. A.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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## LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Peace & Social Division Always  
On the Islands

## MOVEMENTS OF THE SENATORS

Schooner Anna Arrives—Austrian Army Officer Doing the Island—Political Quiet Plans of the Dramatic Association—Gamblers Arrested.

MAUI, February 24d.—The seventh dancing party under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Club took place at Dr. P. J. Aiken's residence, Paia, last Monday evening, the 18th. One of the pleasant features of the occasion was the watching of a brilliant thrash fire at Spreckelsville during veranda promenades. The large parlors were the scene of much life and merriment until 11 p. m.—the customary time for the farewell dance. Much gratitude is due Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Miss Chamberlain and others for delightful music.

During Wednesday, the 20th, Deputy-Sheriff C. W. Dickey rudely interrupted a pak-a-plo game at Kahului and made three arrests. The event took place in a building belonging to Ah Mi. Ah Fong, the banker, and one other principal were taken in charge. A tin of opium was also discovered. The prisoners are to be summoned for trial before the Waialuku Police Court during Monday, the 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy of Waialea, Hilo, who have been the guests of J. W. Colville at Paia, departed for home per Tuesday's Kinau.

On the 22d a Japanese liquor case was brought before Judge Helekunihi of Waialuku. Two of the defendants were fined \$100 and costs, and the third discharged.

The Maui Dramatic Association realized \$50 above all expenses from the masquerade ball of last week.

Senator Hooking is still in Honolulu impatiently waiting for the opening of the legislature. Senator Baldwin has just returned from one of his frequent trips to Makawili, and Senator Horner of Lahaina, who some time ago severed all connection with the Pioneer plantation, is now occupied with his large coffee interests.

A Children's Christian Endeavor Society has been recently formed at the Makawao Foreign Church, with Miss Grace Dickey as president.

Rudolph von Domkomicz, an Austrian army officer, has been doing Maui recently. He has visited Ulupalakua, Kulu, and Haiku, and is at present at Waikapu.

Ex-Judge Charles Copp has fifteen or sixteen acres of fine coffee at Kokomo, Makawao.

Deputy-Tax-Collector N. Omsted of Hana has recently resigned, and Harold Hayelden has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Kanaliili, a well known Chinaman of Makawao, is soon to engage in cane-planting at Hana.

The Dramatic Association will hold their first meeting tonight (the 23d), to prepare for a grand minstrel entertainment to take place at Waialuku in April. They have recently elected six new and talented members, two from Spreckelsville and four from Kahului, making a total active membership of fifteen. When fully organized they intend to give some sort of public exhibition once a month, alternating between Waialuku and Spreckelsville. The proceeds from the coming April entertainment are to be devoted to some charitable institution in Makawao.

A new bookkeeper arrived Wednesday for the Kahului Railroad Company.

Washington's birthday, the 22d, passed off quietly except perhaps for some appropriate exercises in various schools.

German measles still prevail in different localities on Maui.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stolz are soon to return to Maui and reside at Idlewild, Olinda.

Nothing new in politics on Maui.

During the 18th, the schooner Anna, Norberg master, arrived in Kahului, fifteen days from San Francisco. She brought grain and hay for W. H. Cornwell, and fertilizer for Paia plantation. It is not known when she will depart, inasmuch as she will have to wait until the mills start grinding for a cargo of sugar.

The steamer Kahului is expected from San Francisco sometime during the latter part of next week.

Weather:—Cold, with a rain in the mountain regions during Thursday.

The Hawaiian Treasury contained \$440,537.87 from all sources on February 2d, the date of the last financial statement.

Castle & Cooke L'd.

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Use LOLA MONTEZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGEST SIZE. Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BRACE. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c.

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## SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Hochstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wapping Paper, Burlap, Filterpress Cloth.

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Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron

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# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

## SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1895

The exalted position held by Honolulu as a port of entry for American vessels is a point which the annexationists should thoroughly take cognizance of. Figures from the State department at Washington given in another column do not distort facts and are hard nuts for the anti-annexationists to crack.

### LET US BE SATISFIED.

The final sentences, passed on Saturday, upon those in revolt against the Republic, closes another chapter of these times. In refraining from enforcing the death penalty, the Government has acted wisely, under all of the circumstances. It was not a question of right or wrong only which was involved, of sufficient or insufficient punishment, but it involved a most serious question of policy, of maintaining ourselves here, and retaining our moral strength abroad. On the whole, it was better to run some risk, through clemency to the rebels, than peril our friendly relations with leading men in the States.

At the same time, it does not at all follow, that capital punishment would have secured for us, what we expect it would. There is little analogy between private and political crimes. The motives which lie behind revolutions, are usually of a stronger and higher character than the motives which lead to simple murder. Men actuated by a sense of patriotic justice, will take great risks. Even those who revolt from selfish motives are influenced not so much by a fear of punishment, as by the hope of success. If another revolt be proposed here, the men who are asked to join in it will consent to it, if they believe it will succeed. In the South American States, revolutionists are shot at once. It has little effect. Another set of them soon arise, and take their chances.

The safeguards of the country are in weeding out troublesome men, seditious talking men and adventurers, and also, in convincing the turbulent that revolts cannot succeed.

The future here is made secure, vastly more by the acts of the military forces, during the trials following the uprising, than by the punishment. It convinced many, who were in doubt about the powers of the Republic, that it was all sufficient for itself.

Extended investigation shows this extraordinary and curious fact, that the leaders of the revolt believed that the Citizens' Guard would not appear. It did, however, and put at rest that question. There is more to be said, hereafter, on this point. The natives and some of the royalists believed, devoutly, that the "missionaries" were cowards. They have gone to school and learned a more wholesome lesson, perhaps, than one to be spelled out of the spectacle of men hanging on a gibbet.

Let us be contented with the action of the Government. It was burdened with the responsibility, and even if there has been some error in its judgment, this is no time for filling the political air with conflicting opinions about its acts.

### DISTORTION OF FACTS

The San Francisco Call got itself in very much of a stew because it heard that "two Americans, one named Gulick, the other Steward," were in Oahu prison under sentence of death, and in consequence thereof the Call goes on to make numerous misstatements on the situation in Hawaii and threaten dire results if a hair of their head is injured.

The Call knows better than the spirit of its expressions would indicate. It knows better than to say, "There appears to be a Hawaiian two factions, each contending for empire, and carrying on a war

against each other. There are Americans in both factions. At the present time the Dole faction is on top, and it has joined 10 per cent. of the American and European population of the islands."

There is an established and recognized Government in the country, in no sense a faction more than President Cleveland represents the "faction on top" in the United States. A close study of figures and the rules of percentage will show how groundless is the last accusation.

The Call goes on to say that America "exact full reparations from Chile when sailors of the Baltimore were molested in Valparaiso, and it can do no less for the prisoners in Honolulu—the victims of a factions fight," winding up its wild tirade with a sentence that, to those acquainted with the facts, opens the way to see the endeavor to distort the truth: "An American, wherever he goes, is entitled to the freedom of his opinions, so long as he does not express them in a way and at a place which involves danger of a breach of the peace."

No one has denied the right of an American to think in Hawaii or to a harmless expression of his thoughts, but unfortunately for the Call and all similar enemies of the Republic, Messrs. Gulick and "Steward" are in jail because they actually did, with malice of forethought, express their opinions in such a way and at a place which involved danger of a breach of the peace—a most deadly breach of peace which would have involved danger to brother Americans as well as a national government. The Call cannot afford such a wanton distortion of facts which must finally revert to its discredit.

### OUR STRENGTH ASSURED.

The burden of decision which has rested upon the officials of the country and particularly the chief executive in the disposition of the leaders of the recent rebellion, has been put down for better or for worse. Our friends and enemies in the States will receive by the outgoing steamer the news which they are so anxiously awaiting, and we venture to predict that not a little satisfaction will be evidenced that the Republic of Hawaii has again displayed its ability to administer its own affairs with dignity. While in a measure it has listened to the plea for leniency it has shown no disposition to allow any guilty man to escape the full penalty of the law except as it incurred the taking of life.

The Hawaiian public has been intensely interested in the outcome of the findings of the Court, and many have favored the most extreme measures. Full confidence in the ability of the Government to properly weigh the situation and act accordingly has existed, however, and is still extant. The supporters of the Government are a tower of strength which stands ever ready to uphold the will of the executive officers on whom has been placed the great responsibility of shaping the nation's course. The relief from the suspense that has existed on all sides for many weeks is one of the most reassuring features of returning peace and quiet, which will be sent abroad today. The conspirators have tested the strength of the Government and know they are dealing with a stern, unflinching body founded on sound principles, not to be dealt with as a figure-head to be toppled over at the slightest provocation. The deportation problem has worked out its own salvation, resolving itself into a co-operative scheme whereby all concerned are signally benefited. The small colony which leaves today proud by the leniency of the Government, which, in turn, is freed from what has been a disturbing element but which we do not regard as a vexatious problem under changed circumstances.

The stability of the Republic is daily being recognized and demonstrated, and the broad foundation which is now being laid, will give renewed confidence to our friends and comrades at home and abroad.

### INVESTIGATE PROPERLY.

While we do not question the honesty of purpose of the committee spending their time comparing the Government payrolls and the membership of the military organizations, we do question the method of getting at the purported object of their work—the ferreting out of disloyal employees. It is not fair to suppose that heads of departments want men about them who would turn them over to the enemy if the opportunity offered, and if reporting for duty on or before Monday morning, January 7th, verifies a man's loyalty, then the Cabinet officers and the Marshal are by all means the proper persons to make up a list of who reported for duty and who is deserving of a continued position under the Government. The military organizations ought to give Government officials the credit of knowing what they are about, and we would suggest that the best method of getting at the matter so that no injustice should be done would have been to determine beyond the shadow of a doubt who was loyal and who was not, and then go ahead with the weeding process. There are men, whose names appear on the list made Saturday night, who reported for duty early Monday morning. Possibly, they were not given arms because there were not enough guns to go around, or because, as some claim, the officials "had reasons." Simply calling a man, who reported at the police station or the Executive Building Monday morning but was not put on duty, "a bloody Royalist," is not sufficient cause for the dismissal of a Government employee. If the officials "had reasons," they would doubtless have said so; if there were not enough guns to arm the men, most certainly they are not to be blamed for that.

It is perfectly proper to have the matter investigated, if the public see fit, but it is good policy to pursue methods free from the probable criticisms of disinterested parties with whom it is desirable the country should remain on friendly terms.

### CONSPIRACY HATCHING PROVEN

On the 17th day of November last the ADVERTISER published the details, at length, of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government. It was not generally credited in this community, and an evening paper was quite swift to pronounce it a "fake."

Recent events, however, show that the statement was substantially true, and that the Attorney-General and the Marshal were justified in giving it credit, to a certain extent.

The names of the conspirators were, purposely, not given by the ADVERTISER, but recent revelations prove that the author of the statement was correct in his declaration of names.

The account of a meeting at San Souci, about September 1st, was correctly given, and a majority of the persons present are now convicted and are in stripes. The conspiracy covered the plan of sending men to San Francisco for the purchase of arms and ammunition, in November, and it was stated in the meetings that one or more prominent men of this city, identified with the royalist cause, would liberally contribute money for that purpose. The confession of any one of the persons present would, just now, make highly interesting reading, especially the report of the transactions of the "committee on armament," and the replies they received. Soon after several persons connected with the business left for the coast. A communication from one of them fell into the wrong hands, and throws some light on the subject. Perhaps Mr. W. H. Cornwell, who is in San Francisco, may be in a position to make an extremely interesting statement on the subject of the ways and means of governing the Republic. We are not despatching for a moment the contents of any communication toward this paper, but he may have a celebrity

some information which will aid those engaged in historical researches.

The plan of attack agreed upon by the conspirators, included the landing of arms at Sans Souci, and the arming of men at that point. How far this plan of attack was a part of the final plan, carried out on January 6th, of this year, has not yet been settled. There appears to have been several "storm centers" of revolt. But they were connected more or less.

It was perhaps natural that the public did not take much stock in the revelations published in the ADVERTISER. This paper regarded the statement as substantially correct, but did not believe that any overt acts would be committed. It did not believe the natives, of themselves, would rise. Events fully justify this belief. It believed that white men, of ordinary intelligence, would not take risks with the odds so greatly against them.

They did, however, and the singular fact is now apparent that many of the white men are in difficulty because they did not know of a simple proposition of law, that knowledge of a crime is in itself a crime. They intended to take the royalist chestnuts out of the fire with the paws of the poor kanaka. But they failed to see that the hands which held the paws were covered with the guilt that smirched the paws.

### LESSONS OF THE ELBE TRAGEDY.

It is a fact, strange, but none the less true, that the average community does not rise to a sense of the danger to which its members may be victims until some great calamity falls and strikes near home. We of the nineteenth century are wont to glory over the progress in art, science and the comforts of life generally; the rapidity of travel and the safety attending our going and coming, due to new improvements, and yet hardly a year goes by that does not add some new horror to the list of catastrophes that demonstrates how incomplete are our most trustworthy safeguards in construction and how necessary is eternal vigilance on the part of the great carriers to assure a comfortable degree of safety to the patronizing public.

The ruthless destruction of human life caused by the sinking of the non-sinkable ship has yet to be constructed, the water-tight compartments proving of little avail on this occasion; that the average ship's crew as now made up, is not to be depended upon to look to the safety of anyone but themselves in time of danger, and that in consequence of improvements in construction the tendency is to belittle the recognized value of properly manned boats and life-rafts. The ship's crew, outside the officers of course, which one sees on the ocean steamers, is made up practically the scum of the earth, picked up here and there, driftwood of humanity. The story of the Elbe horror shows that the passengers obeyed the orders of the officers, and the crew did not, looking only to save their own lives. How often do ocean travelers watch a farcical boat drill and know only too well that in many an instance the boats are practically bound to the davit blocks by rust, and, on touching the water, stand a good chance of being unseaworthy. Simply because no serious accident has happened in which the inefficiency of men and boats was shown, for many years, is no criterion for relegating this form of preserving life to the position of a mere ornament, or sentimental necessity of the steamer's make-up.

Familiarity breeds contempt, to be sure, but the great corporations holding thousands of lives and the happiness of hundreds of homes in their hands, cannot afford to wink at the dangers forever attending ocean travel. They cannot afford to man their ships with irresponsible seamen, or send out small craft like the Cutties that are more to be feared than floating wrecks or iceberg. There is a point beyond which the public will cease to be long-suffering and kind,

when the traveler will refuse to trust his chances of life or death to a ship's crew utterly devoid of moral or physical courage.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND says Liliuokalani has been duped and he never sent her a present that he knows of. The mystery now is just what position Mrs. Dominis does hold in Mr. Cleveland's heart of hearts. His statement in connection with the diary entry would seem to indicate that they are not even on friendly terms.

AFTER the expert liars get through telling stories about Hawaii and its rebellion, in American papers, some newspaperman can make a new and interesting story on the truth of the incidents that have been so thoroughly distorted.

### VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The revolt in Hawaii evidently shook things up just enough to settle them.—San Francisco Call.

Shall we lay a cable line to Hawaii, or wait for little Hawaii to lay it herself.—San Francisco Call.

Mrs. Dominis was a little slow in waking up to the fact that she had the hot end of the scepter.—Washington Star.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal and the annexation of Hawaii are necessary to one another, and both are necessary to us.—S. F. Call.

There should be no further delay in sending to Hawaii Senator Lodge's message of encouragement and assurance that the American people will never abandon their kinsmen beyond the seas.—New York Press.

Grover Cleveland and Walter Q. Gresham have not been in Hawaii, but they have a right to count themselves among the conspirators in favor of Liliuokalani, whose recent effort to restore her majesty to the throne has proved a failure.—N. Y. Sun.

The Times, always anxious to discover the worst motive, intimates that there is a Maine job in the Hawaiian uproar. Nonsense. It is nothing worse than childish silliness provoked by Mr. Cleveland's former epitefulness toward a batch of Maine's favorite sons. Let the silliness proceed; it is better than currency tinkering.—N. Y. Advertiser.

To the American people, the report of the ex-queen's arrest for complicity with insurgents is eminently satisfactory. She has played her game to the end, and is beaten for good. It is a satisfaction to know that the Government of Hawaii has the courage and power and the confidence of the public to deal with her as she deserves.—Springfield Union.

For all the blood that has been shed, for every peril to which civilization has been subjected, for the shame and sorrow which this country has been made to feel, and for any evil consequences that may follow this last outbreak in Hawaii, Mr. Cleveland is directly responsible, and will be so held by enlightened public opinion everywhere.—New York Tribune.

The royalist plotters in France and Hawaii can be depended on to illustrate as of old their knack of prompt subsidence. In both lands the R-publics, if not exactly at peace, are too firmly fixed on their foundations to be shaken by the struggles of personal ambitions, or the shadowy plottings of those to whom royalty is still a sentimental dream. Against Socialism in one quarter of the globe as against Royalism in another, the Republic stands as the bulwark of safety, and the fairest hope of civilization.—Philadelphia Record.

### A FINAL DECISION.

The Supreme Court Decides a Trespass Case.

A decision in the case of Victoria Ward vs J. Kamana'oulu was handed down from the Supreme bench yesterday morning. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Judd, and is signed by Justice Bickerton and Judge Whiting, who sat in place of Justice Frear, absent from illness. This was an action of trespass brought before the District Court of Honolulu for digging a ditch on plaintiff's land. The defendant admitted the acts complained of, claiming title in himself, and pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court, denying plaintiff's title. The decision holds that, in the absence of a statute or rule requiring more, the plea is sufficient to oust the District Court of its jurisdiction.

L. J. Levy leaves on the Mariposa for Sydney.

## Timely Topics

February 20, 1895.

There has been a dread in the minds of some people here during the past two or three years, that the British Lion would put its paw on the Islands, and force people to be Britons when they wanted to be something else, anything else in fact than citizens of an independent government. If we draw the correct inference from the dispatches received by the Warrimoo, England will act in concert with the United States in so far as any Hawaiian policy is concerned. Metaphorically speaking the Lion and the Eagle will roost on the same tree and from an exalted perch will watch their respective subjects on Hawaii with their usual care. The strangest part of it all appears to be in the fact that England will do in the matter of political prisoners just what the United States does; which, on the score of age at least, looks very much like the tail wagging the dog.

There are windmills and windmills, some of them revolve in the wind and some require the assistance of a steam engine. You can find both kinds in this country but the Aermotor is the one that goes with the wind. You take the sort that is erected on the Insane Asylum grounds and the wind has very little effect upon it; that's the kind that requires the assistance of a steam engine. Look at the one a little further on at Kamehameha school or yet a little further still at Luther Wilcox's poi plantation and you find Aermotors that run in light winds or heavy, and pay the owners a good return for adopting something modern. We sell Aermotors, lots of them, and the people who use them are satisfied; people who use other makes of windmills are not.

Among the good things for sugar planters nothing is better than the sugar land implements we are selling. Take the cane land Cultivators for instance, we have sold a number of these to Hawaiian planters, and have even shipped them to New Zealand, where they are used with the greatest satisfaction. The Fertilizer Distributor, in this same line of implements, is one of the best things a manager can have on a plantation because it saves both labor and material. One man with one of these distributors can accomplish in one day the work of nine men and save money besides in material.

Another equally good machine is the Stubble Digger, also in use on most of the plantations on Hawaii, where it is giving the planters more joy than they have ever before experienced from the use of an agricultural implement.

We have a large stock of these articles and we expect to sell them. Planters are beginning to realize that they cannot afford to do without them.

What about that lamp you were thinking of purchasing? If it was a hanger you can get just what you want from our stock.

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Opposite Spruce Street Block,  
807 FORT STREET.



## LOCAL BREVITIES.

William Rose leaves on the Hall today for a trip to the volcano.

There was \$470,663.62 in the Hawaiian treasury on February 16th.

Robert Grieve bid in the Burgess premises at the auction held yesterday.

Mr. G. H. Lewis is not to hold the position of manager at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Colonel R. C. Spalding returned to Kauai today on the steamer James Makee.

J. A. Palmer, bookkeeper of the Makaweli plantation, is reported to be seriously ill.

Mr. George Manson has accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the ADVERTISER.

Two men, supposed to be runaway sailors, were arrested at Wai-anae Courthouse last night.

Henry Clay and Bock & Co.'s choice Havana cigars have just been received by Hollister & Co.

The Fern brothers, Henry and Joe, and Charles Clark were liberated from jail yesterday morning.

The new parcels post arrangement between Canada and Hawaii goes into effect on March 1st.

Walter E. Wall has been elected secretary of the Sharpshooters' Company in place of J. S. Martin, resigned.

Fred Harrison and family will leave on the bark Albert today, if the vessel receives the balance of her sugar by that time.

The W. H. Dimond, which left San Francisco about a week ago, will bring a mail and dispatches from Minister Thurston.

J. H. Raymond of Koloa, Kauai, and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Fischer of Seattle, Washington, are late arrivals at the Hawaiian hotel.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company have a good deal to say in this issue about aeromotors and windmills in general; also plantation implements of all kinds.

A gang of twenty-five natives, who had been sentenced by the Military Court, donned their new prison uniforms yesterday and were photographed by Gonsalves.

A gun and two belts of cartridges were found in Wai-anae gulch yesterday by a couple of special police sent out on a searching expedition with Kaluapele, a native prisoner, who pointed out the place of concealment.

The following prisoners, implicated in the recent uprising, were released yesterday: J. K. Kaulia, John Richardson, W. H. Daniels, W. H. Kealakai, G. C. Kenyon, J. K. Kuanamano, W. N. Kapu and Frank Mahuka.

## The Ladybird's Work.

Anyone passing the residence of Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Nuuanu Valley, will notice in the grounds a large orange tree with fine, juicy looking fruit on it. A closer inspection will show that it has also small, green fruit and blossoms on it. A year or more ago this tree and several others near by were given up as dead, owing to the prevalence of blight. The change that came over these trees was brought about by the introduction of Commissioner Marsden's wonderful little ladybird, the *Cryptolaemus*, which cleaned the blight from the trees. This is only one of many instances where people have to be thankful for the introduction of this little insect.

## Washington's Birthday.

Beyond the usual firing of salutes by the Philadelphia and shore batteries and the general display of flags by the vessels in the harbor, and the patriotic citizens in town, Washington's Birthday was not celebrated in Honolulu this year, the reason being solely the existence of martial law. Minister Willis held a reception in the morning which was well attended, and was serenaded by the Hawaiian band earlier in the day.

## A New Shell.

The Myrtle Boat Club held a meeting last evening and appropriated money to pay for the new shell. It was shipped in the Arawa, due here on March 7th. The shell is about forty feet long, and is four-oared. A shell for the Healanis, and one for the Delian Club, will also reach this city at the same time.

## Gave a Valuable Tip.

Panluhi, a native of Manoa, who first gave authentic information of Wilcox and his men going to Manoa Valley, has been very kindly remembered by a purse handed among the members of the Citizens' Guard, near Panahou, in whom he is reported.

## WILL OF J. T. WATERHOUSE.

It Was Admitted to Probate Yesterday Afternoon.

## THREE CODICILS WERE ATTACHED.

Considering the Amount of Property Deceased, the Will was Remarkably Short and Concise. It was Drawn by Thurston & Hartwell—The Codicils.

The will of John Thomas Waterhouse, lately deceased, which was admitted to probate by Judge Cooper yesterday afternoon, is a remarkably concise and simple document. The original will was drawn on the 27th of July, 1878, but three codicils have since been attached to it. The executors appointed were Eleanor Waterhouse, his wife, and his three sons to serve without bonds. In case of the death of either the others are to act alone. The following is an extract from the first portion of the will:

Be it remembered that I, John Thomas Waterhouse of the city of Honolulu in the Island of Oahu and Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, merchant, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making null and void all previous and other wills and testaments and codicils thereto by me at any time heretofore made.

I hereby nominate and appoint my beloved wife, Eleanor Waterhouse, and my sons John Thomas Waterhouse and Henry Waterhouse as executors and trustees of this my last will and testament, and I direct that no bonds be required of them and that they be exempt from filing in Court any inventory of my estate, and that they be exempt and exonerated from any liability for any losses not occurring by their wilful default.

I hereby give, devise and bequeath all my lands, tenements and hereditaments wheresoever situated, with their appurtenances, unto my said wife, Eleanor Waterhouse, to have and to hold the same and receive the rents and profits thereof during her natural life, and from and immediately after the decease of my said wife I give, devise and bequeath to my said son John Thomas Waterhouse and Henry Waterhouse as tenants in common in equal undivided half parts my homestead premises on the westerly side of Nuuanu street.

And also upon the death of my said wife I give, devise and bequeath to my said son William Waterhouse my dwelling house and premises situate in Cedar Rapids in the State of Iowa, U. S. A.,

All other property of whatever kind or nature, real, personal, mixed or otherwise, was devised to his wife for her sole use and benefit. After her death this latter property was to be divided into five equal portions, one of which was willed to his son John Thomas, one to his daughter Mary, and the other to his grandsons William Waterhouse Dimond and Henry Dimond, share and share alike, or the whole to the survivor should one of them have previously died. Neither of the grandsons, however, were to receive their portions until attaining the age of twenty-one.

The will also provides that the executors must carry on the mercantile business. It bears the signatures of Alfred S. Hartwell and Lorrin A. Thurston as witnesses. The first codicil is dated July 10, 1884, and directs that neither grandson is to have his portion of the estate until eighteen months after the death of their grandmother, and that if one die, his portion is to go to his issue if he have any; failing that it is to revert to the general estate.

The second codicil gives the lot of land on School street to Mary Waterhouse Rice, wife of William H. Rice, and to John Thomas Waterhouse certain portions of land in Nuuanu Valley occupied by him as a residence. This codicil is dated January 11, 1887, and is witnessed by L. A. Thurston and E. H. Dimond.

The last and most important codicil bequeaths to John Thomas and Henry Waterhouse the property bounded by Queen street on the south, Nuuanu on the west, Merchant on the north and Kaahumanu on the east. To William Waterhouse the property known as the Passmore Conveyance, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, consisting of seven acres. This codicil is dated April 30, 1890, and is witnessed by W. O. Smith and T. W. Hobron.

## THE CANAIGRE PLANT.

Positive Proof That it is Adapted to Hawaiian Soil.

On Commissioner Marsden's desk may be seen a sample of canaigre root grown in the Government nursery, four months old from the mother plant, which has eighteen separate and distinct roots. It having been stated that the plant

would not root well in Hawaiian soil, Mr. Marsden dug up a specimen to see. The average number of roots to a canaigre plant nine months old is ten in New Mexico, where it is most prolific, and yet in Hawaii in less than half the time a plant with nearly twice the number of roots can be raised. The root of the canaigre plant is shaped much like that of a carrot. That raised at the Government nursery is intensely strong in tannin, and when fully matured will probably exceed the foreign variety in percentage. Mr. Marsden is jubilant over his success in the cultivation of the plant as far as he has got.

## TWO MEN IN A BOAT.

A Member of Company F Takes More Water Than Usual.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning two members of Company F, Corporal Phillips and Private Gunther, concluded they would like to take a boat ride, and procuring a boat from Shaw & Ball's boathouse they soon made a start. Being more accustomed to handling rifles than oars they soon got into difficulties and in endeavoring to turn the boat around near the lighthouse it capsized, throwing both men into the water. Gunther could not swim a little bit but fortunately Phillips could. He righted the boat and got Gunther into it and then swam with the boat back to the boathouse, where Gunther and the boat were both baled out. Were it not for the courage and presence of mind of Corporal Phillips there would be a vacancy in the ranks of Company F tonight.

## Released from Custody.

The following twenty-one natives were released from custody yesterday.

Joe Kalaukoa, S. Kila, Aikaha, Kawaiki, D. Kahalehaha, Kabune, Kane, Kukanua, S. Kohinaena, Isaac Kekala, Pila Alapai, Kulae, Ohule, Joe Fern, Makaula, Henry Fern, Kaima, D. I. Kapihea, G. K. Kaia, Kioni Awa, Charles Clark, Kaandi, Kalauihi, John Fredenberg, Palaina.

## Married in San Jose.

Miss Jeanette Shaw, a sister of Seeley I. Shaw, of this city, and Dr. Isaac Abner Frazer were recently married in San Jose, Cal., at the residence of Mrs. Jane Shaw, the bride's mother. Mrs. Frazer has visited Honolulu several times and has many friends here. A San Jose paper devotes much space to an account of the wedding, which proved to be a society event in the Garden City.

## Arrested for Incest.

C. F. Dickerman was arrested yesterday charged with incest upon his thirteen-year-old daughter. Dickerman has been in the Government employ as a special officer in one of the saloons. He was lodged in jail and will probably be given a preliminary trial after martial law is declared off.

## Hospital Flower Society.

At the annual meeting of the Hospital Flower Society a vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. W. G. Irwin for her donation of \$250. Mrs. Swanzy was re-elected president, Miss Lewers, vice-president, Miss Von Holt, treasurer, and Miss Pinder, secretary.

## Granted an Extension.

Archie McDowell will leave on the Mariposa on March 14th for either Suva or Sydney as he may elect. The marshal will make him a present of sufficient money to pay his fare, and in the meantime he will be allowed his liberty.

## U. S. Coaling Stations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In response to a Senate resolution, the Secretary of the Navy yesterday afternoon sent to the Senate a statement showing the reports of various tests of coal made within the past twelve months on board of vessels of the navy and at navy yards. The reports also give the constituents of the coal as far as they have been chemically tested. The points at which vessels load coal most advantageously are as follows: The Atlantic ocean—Norfolk and adjacent water, Port Royal; Gulf of Mexico—Key West, New Orleans, Pensacola, and Mobile; the Caribbean sea—St. Lucien, St. Thomas and Carthagena; Pacific ocean—San Francisco, the ports of Vancouver island and Puget Sound, Honolulu, the Australian and New Zealand coal ports, Nagasaki in Japan and Talcahuano in Chile.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times correspondent in Berlin says: "Dr. O. Schmidt, German consul in Yokohama, has gone to Apia. His official mission is to make enquires with a view to possible negotiation for a revision of the Samoan act. The German corvette Bezzard will return to Samoa in April."

## CIRCUIT COURT IN SESSION.

Crick, Bush and Nawahi Before Judge Cooper.

## LIBERTY TO BE A SPECIAL SESSION.

Crick Refuses to Plead and the Court Orders a Plea of Not Guilty to be Entered for Him—Many Cases Go Over for the Term Other Notes.

The adjourned session of the February term of the Circuit Court opened at 10 a. m., Judge Cooper presiding. Owing to the general belief that few, if any, cases would be called, the attendance of attorneys and spectators was not very large.

The first case called was that of the Republic of Hawaii vs. J. E. Bush and J. Nawahi, indicted for conspiracy, who were allowed to reserve their plea until the 27th inst.

In the case of the Republic vs. G. Malina, indicted for perjury in the second degree, the defendant pleaded not guilty and the case was continued until the next special or regular term.

E. C. Crick, indicted for conspiracy, declined to plead, and the Court ordered a plea of not guilty entered in his behalf.

G. Summers pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with burglary, and his case was continued till the next term. Summers was charged with breaking into Hollinger's blacksmith shop in October, 1892, and stealing \$15.

In the case of J. P. Bowen, indicted for malicious burning in the second degree on the 23d of November, 1893, W. O. Smith, Attorney-General, appeared for the prosecution. Defendant is called and fails to answer. The Attorney-General moved that the Court have the bond forfeited. So ordered. The bondsmen in this case are Hugh McIntyre, Seeley Shaw, T. B. Murray and James Olds, who will have to pay \$1000 into Court in short order.

The case of the Republic vs. Kakaula, charged with committing adultery with Kilikina Hatch, was continued until the next regular or special term.

A large number of petty criminal appeal cases were then called, most of which were continued until Wednesday on account of the non-appearance of the defendants.

C. Mitchell pleaded not guilty to an indictment for burglary and his case was continued until the next regular or special term.

The afternoon session of the Court was occupied in hearing the application for the probate of the will of John Thomas Waterhouse, deceased, and also the wills of Henry Dimond and Mrs. Anna Maria Dimond.

## MINOR NOTES.

John Emmeluth has brought suit against John Cook to recover \$1156.11, money advanced to pay defendant's dues in the American Legion of Honor.

In the case of L. B. Kerr vs. Akana to recover the sum of \$606.38 for goods sold and delivered the defendant has filed an answer alleging that plaintiff's claim is incorrect and at variance with his books.

Paul Neumann and W. R. Castle, attorneys for M. F. Crandell, have asked for an order requiring J. K. Sumner, by his next friend, Maria S. Davis, to file a bond for costs and a bond of indemnity in his bill of injunction against defendant.

## THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Routes and Estimates From Vancouver to the Antipodes.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16.—Sanford Fleming, the Government director of telegrams, places the cost of the Pacific cable at £2,000,000. This includes maintenance for three years. Offers received by the Government a few months ago have been made public and are as follows: Route No. 1. From Vancouver via Fanning Islands and Fiji to Norfolk island, there to divide, one cable going to New Zealand, and the other to Australia, £1,517,000. Route No. 2. From Vancouver via Necker island and Fiji to Norfolk island, there to divide, one cable going to New Zealand, and other to Australia, £1,416,000. Route No. 3. From Vancouver, via Necker island, to an island in the Gilbert group, there to divide, one cable going by way of Fiji to New Zealand and the other by way of Solomon islands to Queensland, £1,103,000. Route No. 4. From Vancouver via Necker island and Gilbert and Solomon islands to Queensland only, £1,068,000. Route No. 5. From Vancouver via Necker island and Fiji to New

Zealand, £1,291,000. Route No. 6. From Vancouver to Honolulu and there dividing, one cable going to New Zealand and other to Australia, £1,319,000. Route No. 7. From Vancouver via Honolulu, Gilbert and Solomon islands to Queensland only, £1,081,000. Route No. 8. From Vancouver via Honolulu and Fiji to New Zealand, £1,230,000.

## LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

The Pope has improved. From February 5th to 12th, sixty-one cases of cholera have occurred here, and twenty-nine deaths.

The reichstag has adopted a resolution abrogating the exceptional powers of the governor of Alsace Lorraine.

The Swedish Brig Saga is ashore a derelict at Ballycott, Ireland; nothing is known regarding the fate of the crew.

The Reichstag adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution favoring an international money conference.

A fishing smack brought to Lowestoft the body of A. E. Lockhart, a saloon passenger on the Elbe. The body of a woman, also one of the Elbe's passengers, has been brought ashore.

The harem favorite of the Khedive became the mother of a daughter Feb. 13th. The Khedive is represented as being greatly disappointed, as he was hoping for the birth of a son, who would be heir to the throne.

Hundreds of hungry wolves from the Alps have invaded the plains in the province of Piedmont. Several villagers have been killed by them. The authorities have sent troops to shoot them. Many have thus been destroyed.

A famine is threatened in the district of Haugary southeast of Buda Pesth. The socialists have taken advantage of the situation to incite a riot, and the gendarmes were compelled to disperse the rioters at the point of the bayonet.

A mass meeting comprising twenty thousand people held in Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 13, to celebrate the favorable result of President Cleveland's arbitration boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, was very enthusiastic.

## LAND TITLES IN SAMOA.

Cover 200,000 More Acres Than the Entire Area of Those Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Samoan Land Court appointed under the provisions of the treaty of Berlin by the three signatory powers, to settle the complex questions affecting the titles to lands in Samoa, completed its work December 31, and W. L. Chambers, the United States Commissioner, has returned to this country and submitted his individual report to the Secretary of State. The work of the commission was of the most difficult nature, for there were titles in existence to land that in the aggregate amounted to 200,000 more acres than the whole area of the Samoan Islands. Some of these were native titles, some were held by German traders, some by Englishmen, and a good many by Americans. The general policy of the commission was to favor the natives wherever possible. The detailed statement of the results of the work of the commission are at present in Samoa, so it cannot be known here whether it is true, as reported in the German newspapers, that the result was to give to the Germans nearly all of the lands on the islands. This is doubted, however, in view of the fact that each country had an equal representation.

## The Non-Advertiser.

The non-advertising merchant goeth forth to his lair at the rising of the sun, and lo, no man interfereth. He standeth around all day like a bottle of castor oil, and the people with the shekels come not to his shanty. He advertiseth not his wares, and his face is forgotten upon the face of the earth. Who hath dried apples? Who hath fly-soiled ginghams? Who hath calicoes made before the war? Who hath patches all over his pants? Who stales baking powder without end? He that knoweth not the printer.—Singapore Free Press.

## WIRE NAILS.

All Sizes.

## Common and Finishing!

VERY LOW PRICES!

## WILDER &amp; CO.

LIMITED.

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. McGon, Merchant and

ALLEN & ROBINSON,

Queen Street

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HONOLULU.

## BY AUTHORITY.

The following named Gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences, for the District of Lathaina, Island of Maui.  
L. M. Baldwin  
George H. Dunn  
Henry Dickinson  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Interior Office, February 23, 1895.  
1632-3w

WILLIAM RATHBURN, Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Koolaula, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Interior Office, February 21, 1895.  
1631-3w

The following named gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of Waialua, Island of Oahu.

The Board now consists of  
Henry Wharton,  
Andrew Cox,  
Alfred Kaah.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Interior Office, Feb. 14, 1895.  
1629-3t

L. A. ANDREWS, Esq. has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, vice C. B. Wells, resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Interior Office, February 18, 1895.  
1630-3w

## FOR SALE.

**\$5500.** A CHOICE TRACT OF Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahou Bay; the large portion of this is fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee; considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wire fencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBNSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii. 3869-1w 1612-4t

## Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been fully appointed Executor and Executor respectively of the last will and testament of Charles Lunt Carter, deceased late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims duly authenticated, to them at the office of Carter & Kinney, in Honolulu, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred. And demand is hereby made on all persons indebted to the estate of said Charles Lunt Carter, or in possession of property belonging to said estate, to pay or deliver the same to the undersigned at the place aforesaid.

MARY H. S. CARTER,  
ALFRED W. CARTER,  
Executors under the will of Charles Lunt Carter, deceased.  
Honolulu, February 11, 1895.  
3925-1w 1614-6w

## Assignee's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of C. L. Brito, of Honolulu, notice is hereby given to all creditors to have their approved claims presented to him within six months from date or they will be forever barred, and all persons owing said Estate are hereby demanded to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, Honolulu.

F. W. MCCHESNEY,  
Assignee of the Estate of C. L. Brito.  
Honolulu, February 11, 1895.  
3916-3t 1624-1w

## Assignee's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of J. A. Alfonso of Honolulu, notice is hereby given to all creditors to have their approved claims presented at once to him at the office of J. A. Hackfeld & Co. All persons owing the above named Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

C. BOSSE,  
Assignee of the Bankrupt Estate of J. A. Alfonso of Honolulu. 3988 if 1623-3t

## ITO HAN.

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU

Imported and Dealer in

Japanese Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

Second order of goods for sale at low prices in quantities of 50

IX 116 117-118







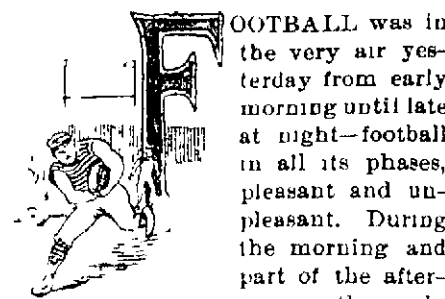
# NOT IN IT AT FOOTBALL.

The Philadelphia Lads Meet With  
Ignominious Defeat

46 TO 4 TELLS THE SAD TALE.

Large Crowd and Much Enthusiasm  
at Yesterday's Game. A Philadel-  
phia Man Injured Game Was With  
the Home Team From the Start.

From Saturday's Daily



FOOTBALL was in the very air yesterday from early morning until late at night—football in all its phases, pleasant and unpleasant. During the morning and part of the afternoon, the only questions that seemed to be asked at all were, "Are you going to see the game?" or "What's going to win?" or "Do you think it will rain this afternoon?" Indeed, the game which took place yesterday has been looked forward to for weeks past by the pleasure-loving people of this city as the greatest event, barring the revolution, that would take place this year.

Just before the beginning of the game, the baseball grounds and pavilion presented a very gay and holiday-like appearance. Carriages, buses, trams, horses and bicycles were used in abundance to convey to the grounds the crowd of seven hundred people that was present.

Those who did not choose the pavilions stood about on the outside of the low fence inside the grounds, or remained in their carriages. The cream of Honolulu society was present to end dignity to the first game of the season.

The Government band did its part toward making things as lively as possible, encouraging both sides by American and Hawaiian national airs. Professor Berger, while he led his band in a most admirable manner, could not help emphasizing the beats with his baton when Palmer Parker shot out from somewhere in the rear of Honolulu's team and disappeared behind the goal of the Philadelphia's men.

The sailors from the Philadelphia bunched together and shouted whenever they got a chance to do so. Adopting the suggestion of the ADVERTISER, they procured tin horns,

and Reese took his place. Warrington gained about a yard through the line the ball was lost by a fumble.

Crane started off with a run of eleven yards around the right end and a double pass between Crane and Parker advanced the ball to within eight yards of Philadelphia's goal. Parker went outside of the line and after passing the ball in, Philadelphia succeeded in getting it.

Philadelphia pushed the ball through the center; the left half back was carried back three yards; Spencer made a foul tackle on Warrington and the Philadelphia's were given fifteen yards, the left half-back made a gain of two and a half yards through the center, followed by a gain of seven yards by Olmstead; the left half-back tried a play around left end but was tackled before any gain could be made; Sharkey tried to make a hole through the center but fumbled the ball; Olmstead succeeded in falling on the ball; Olmstead kicked the ball to within four yards of Honolulu's goal; Singer dropped on the ball.

Crane gained six yards around the right end, on another attempt around the right end Crane made a gain; Rosa gained four yards around the left end but this was not sufficient, the ball was lost on downs.

Philadelphia gained three yards on the start off; the next play brought no gain; Olmstead took the ball and made a desperate effort towards Honolulu's goal, succeeding in getting to within a yard of the line, Warrington got the ball and made a touchdown by bucking the center. No goal. Score, Honolulu, 14; Philadelphia, 4. There was a great shout from the man-of-war's men when Warrington made the first touchdown for Philadelphia. Hard and up-hill work was necessary and the Philadelphia men deserve the greatest credit for the game they put up.

When goal was tried for, the ball struck the cross-piece and bounced back; Honolulu secured the ball and tried to rush Parker around the right but lost five yards in the attempt; Singer gained ten yards around the left end; Ed Holt went through the center but made a play which gave the ball to Philadelphia.

Olmstead started out with a kick and the ball struck Singer; Crane caught it up and made a touchdown, kicking goal afterwards. This play ended the first half. Time, 4:11. Score, Honolulu 20; Philadelphia 4.

The second half began with a wedge and a beautiful rush by Olmstead around the right end, gaining nine yards, the left half back gained five yards and then Olmstead bucked the center for two yards, some severe fighting was done by Philadelphia, but no gain was made and the ball was lost to Honolulu on downs.

Angus started off with the ball but made no gain, a fumble was made and the ball lost back to Philadelphia by Sharkey falling on it; Olmstead kicked the ball which struck Singer and bounced back; Aukai secured the ball and made a good run but got out of bounds; Crane went through the center four yards and the right half bucked the center for three; the ball was passed to Aukai who gained eight yards; Reese of the Philadelphia made a foul tackle on Crane and Honolulu was given fifteen yards; Louis Singer made a run around the right end for

Philadelphia started with another long kick, which was returned by Singer; an attempt was made to get through the center, but no such good luck, it was the third down and six yards to gain, again the ball hit Singer and bounced to Thompson, who accepted the charge and carried it tenderly to Philadelphia's goal, the cleanest and prettiest goal of the afternoon was kicked by Thompson, after the last touchdown. Score Honolulu, 46, Philadelphia, 4.

Philadelphia started off with another kick which was returned by Singer; Dietz went through the center very prettily and gained nine yards.

Just as time was called, Eilers, left half-back on the Philadelphia team, got in a scrimmage and one of the metatarsal bones of his left foot broken.

The men of both teams put up a very "stiff" game. That point is conceded by the men themselves. The Philadelphia team, although beaten by the Honolulu's, showed pluck and courage all the way through.

The features of the game were the interferences of the Honolulu's, the run of Olmstead for goal, the plays of Parker and Crane around the ends, and the plucky backing of Eilers.

## THE HAWAIIAN EXILES.

Suit for \$50,000 Damages Com-  
menced Against the Warrimoo.

The following is taken from a late number of the Vancouver News-Advertiser:

Messrs. Muller, Cranston and Johnstone, the Hawaiian exiles, are now quartered at the Oriental Hotel, Col. Peterson, the genial United States Consul, having made arrangements to provide for their immediate wants.

Messrs. Muller and Cranston were yesterday shown the dispatch from Washington published in yesterday's News-Advertiser containing an official announcement from Minister of Foreign Affairs Hatch, to Minister Thurston as to their alleged crime. When asked about it, both again denied having any knowledge of the alleged dynamite plot and said that it was the first official announcement they had had of the charges against them. They, however, said that on the advice of their counsel they would prefer not to say anything further at present.

Yesterday Messrs. Wilson & Campbell on behalf of the exiles, issued three writs against the Canadian-Australian S. S. Co. claiming \$50,000 damages. Messrs. Davis, Marshall, Macneil & Abbott have been retained by the steamship company. The case will be tried in the usual manner, and as the company have complied with the necessary legal formalities, the vessel will not be libelled.

The "exiles" have requested the News-Advertiser to publish the following letter:

SIR:—In your account of our forcible deportation from Honolulu, a slight misstatement is made in saying "while their cells were very dirty and swarmed with mosquitoes and other insects." It is true mosquitoes occupied the same apartments as ourselves, but the cells were kept very clean.

We do not wish to make the slightest assertion that is not absolutely true, and do not intend to be unjust even to the men who so cruelly treated us, and ask you to make this correction. Yours truly,

JAS. B. JOHNSTONE,  
ALFRED MULLER,  
J. CRANSTON.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 12, 1895

## AMERICAN RELIEF FUND.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting  
Yesterday Morning.

After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, the treasurer's report and financial statement were read, acknowledging the receipt on December 24th last of Mrs. William G. Irwin's check for \$500 as a Christmas offering to the fund. The disbursements for the year were \$1500.35, and the balance on hand at this date is \$207.27.

W. F. Allen read Mrs. Irwin's note accompanying her check, and the secretary was instructed by a unanimous vote to convey to Mrs. Irwin the thanks of the society for the generous and timely donation which enabled it to pay its indebtedness and have a good balance on hand.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Hon. C. R. Bishop. Vice-President, Hon. W. F. Allen. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Bruce Cartwright.

Relief Committee, Messrs. J. Emmeluth and C. B. Ripley.

The society has on hand ten regular pensioners, which accounts for its funds being exhausted previous to Mrs. Irwin's timely donation. Five of these were in the hospital during all of April, May and June but none are there now.

In a fire at Lynn (Mass.), the building collapsed, burying eleven firemen in the ruins. Three were taken out dead, and two have since died.

The order of the Pope promulgated at Buda Pesth declares that the offspring of mixed marriages shall be brought up in the Catholic faith.

A report is current that a coup d'etat has taken place at Sofia, and that Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, has been compelled to seek refuge in Roumania.

# NEWS FROM NORTH KONA.

Dedication of the Roman Catholic  
Church at Holualoa

MEETING OF COFFEE PLANTERS

South Kona School Teachers Meet in  
Convention and Transact Much Im-  
portant Business—Contract For New  
School House at Holualoa Awarded.

NORTH KONA, Hawaii, Feb. 20.—The new Roman Catholic church at Holualoa was formally dedicated on the 10th instant. Fathers Paul from Hamakua, Oliver from Kohala, and the resident priests, Fathers Victor and Maximine, celebrated mass. Large numbers of Portuguese and natives were present. After the service a luau was held on the grounds.

The contract for building the long-talked-of school at Holualoa has been awarded to M. F. Scott. Work has not been commenced yet, however, on account of a hitch in the designation of the lot. A rumor that the School Agent was trying to move the school a mile and a half farther north called forth a petition to the Board of Education, signed by a few white residents and a large number of Portuguese. Three-fourths of the school children live in the immediate vicinity of the present location, where a lot can be secured. It is, therefore, desirable to have the new building remain at Holualoa.

Last Friday, the 15th, North and South Kona teachers met in convention at Kealahou. There were fifteen present. Mr. Wilson, of Miloli, president of the association, was in the chair. An elaborate programme had been arranged at the last meeting, but was not carried out beyond a limited extent, the president being with the association for the first time. A serious loss to the meeting occurred through the absence of Mrs. Scott, one of our most gifted teachers, who was detained at home through illness. The day was spent in discussing methods of teaching the various branches of primary work. Mrs. Sauter gave her methods for keeping the little ones busy; Mr. Amulu discussed on third year no work; Mr. S. Pitero, first year no work; Mr. Mills, phonics Mr. Scott, advanced grammar; Mr. Makinima, maps and drawing; Miss Scott, writing. Mr. Wilson brought out from his granary of experience several important points. He told the teachers they were not to come prepared to read papers, but to talk on their work and how to obtain practical results. The next meeting is to be held toward the end of June, at the call of the secretary.

A meeting of the coffee planters of the district was called by Charles Miller, manager of the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company, for the purpose of forming a planters' club. The object of the club is to advance and promote the interests of coffee growers generally, regulate the wages of laborers during the picking season, etc. The meeting was held at Kailua on the 18th. All interested responded.

The telephone is before us again and Mr. August has issued his prospectus. A violent wind storm swept over Kealahou on the 8th inst. uprooting many large trees. The weather here has been delightful for some time. Occasional showers and two or three all day's rain have started a vigorous vegetation. The grass is rich and abundant all the way to the beach.

Messrs. Hendry and Howard Hitchcock of Honolulu were in the district last week, the former on business, the latter using his pencil. Miss Parris has her home open again for guests and we notice some English gentlemen tourists and lady guests willing away pleasant hours on her wide verandas by the sea.

Mrs. Catherine Scott is in Honolulu and goes from there to Kailua for a short visit.

The volcano is low and the snow has almost disappeared from Mauna Loa. There has been very little rain since last steamer.

Hutchinson plantation is still turning out sugar and will ship about 5000 bags by this steamer. Naalehu and Hilea mills are both grinding.

## C. W. Ashford At Liberty.

Late on Saturday evening C. W. Ashford was released from the Oahu jail on the usual condition viz



that he leave the country. Yesterday being his thirty eighth birthday, Mr. Ashford was enabled to celebrate it according to his own taste.

William Rose, the Inter Island Company's popular wharf agent, who was injured a short time since, will take a lay off for several weeks. His place in the meantime will be taken by Charles Hustace, Jr.

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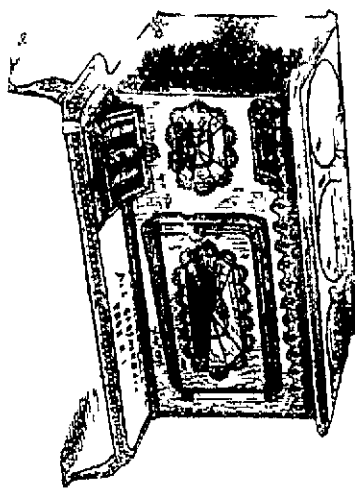
Agents for Honolulu.

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